COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

N. P. RAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents. Subscription to carriers, one week, 20 cents; single copy, by mail, one cent. Yearly, $6 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00, in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Drafts or Checks, or by Reg. d Letters. All remittances by mail are at the risk of the sender, unless they are sent by Registered Letter. The Postmaster at Pittsburgh will receive Registered Letters for Publication and Subscription.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1872. NO. 14.

FIRST EDITION.

A Record That Burns

BUCKALEW BLISTERED!

His Steady and Consistent Support of the Rebellion.

A Vivid Panoramic View.

Speech of Hon. P. C. Shannon

Before the Allegheny Union Republican Club, Saturday Evening, September 21, 1872.

Mr. Buckalew Gauged by His Own Measure.

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:

"When men are up for public office, and they have a public record, it is not only our business, it is our duty to examine it, and if there be wrong in it, if there be iniquity upon it, then sure condemnation should be borne to the offender. He should strike in public confidence, and from him all public support should be withdrawn."

These are not my words—they are quoted from a speech recently delivered by the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew. There is nothing in these ideas that is new; they are as ancient as the institutions of the remote period when elections were first held. The sole novelty consists in the fact that a gentleman with such a "public record" as his, should have the the temerity to advocate them. But, perhaps, the audience he was addressing was mainly composed of those to whom the exact features of his record—if at all remembered or comprehended—would prove entirely acceptable.

Specially invited and reminded of our duty as we thus are, let us devote an hour or so to the dull yet important task of examining and analyzing at least some portion of his public acts.

A Singular Reticence and Reserve.

On the 4th of March, 1863, the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew took his seat in the Senate of the United States, at a special session of that body, called by the President for executive business; and this over, the Senate adjourned after a session of ten days. It was, therefore, at the beginning of the Thirty-eighth Congress, on the 7th day of March, 1863, that his legislative career in that body began. And from that day until the day of Lee's surrender I have not been able to find the record of a single speech delivered by him in the United States Senate. This is not the more remarkable from the fact that, while he was previously in the Senate of this State, he was an acknowledged leader, and for many years the acknowledged leader, and for many years the acknowledged leader, and for many years the

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 23, 1872.

CAMPAIGN EXTRA.

HARTRANFT OR BUCKALEW.

READING FOR THE ISSUE.

The Campaign Extra COMMERCIAL of last week having been exhausted, another edition is now ready. It contains extensive additions of matter bearing directly on the State issue, carefully prepared, and which should be widely circulated.

Committees and others should send their orders promptly, as the edition is limited.

Price $1 75 per hundred.

As a searching analysis of Mr. BUCKALEW'S record and critical inquiry into his course and aims as United States Senator, the speech of the Hon. P. C. SHANNON, herewith printed, is heartily commended to the attention of the public. Few more effective speeches have been delivered during the present campaign.

THE hearty indorsement of General HARTRANFT by the Philadelphia Union League, the strongest political organization in the country, the members of which represent the best trade and social elements of the city, is not the least among the many proofs of the strong current of public opinion which has set in for him. The resolutions are herewith printed.

CHARLES O'CONOR, it is now authoritatively stated, has consented to stand as the candidate of the Straightouts for President, and that Mr. ADAMS will stand for Vice President. An address has been issued by the National Straightout committee, and preparations are making for a vigorous campaign. The convention of Straightouts in this State will meet in Harrisburg to-morrow.

THE Springfield *Republican* thinks that GREELEY, while "going West," is "freeing his mind at a surprising rate," and that he has evidently "left his keepers and all cant and hypocrisy at home." It may be added that not a few of his supporters are thinking that he left his head at home also, and that it would be better for him had he remained there. The Republicans, on the contrary, are of the opinion that they could well afford to pay all the expenses of the trip.

PENNSYLVANIA is a great manufacturing and commercial Commonwealth, and it is probable that, at all seasons and times, there are some thousands of its citizens absent from the State on affairs connected with the prosecution of their own and its own material interests and concerns. It is of the utmost importance that the vote of every citizen should be polled in the October election, so momentous are the issues to be pronounced upon at that time. Every voter who is now absent, whether on business or pleasure, ought to make it a matter of conscience to return in time to discharge his duty at the polls. There is no question that the great majority of these absentees, composed, as their number is, of persons who more or less directly represent the vast industrial and financial enterprises which the election of BUCKALEW, as the chosen champion of the pernicious ideas of Greeleyism, would endanger, are members of the Republican party. Their presence is indispensably requisite to make our forthcoming victory what it ought to be. It is a time when every man should be at his post. Let the press of the State urge this matter promptly.

THE way the Greeleyites are manufacturing thunderout of their candidates' passage through Pittsburgh excels anything within the memory of any living man. The *Tribune* account says it was "simply stupendous; the Eighth ward clubs, numbering three hundred men," being particularly conspicuous. The *Sun* account is the most agonizing reading of the century. It says:

> "There were not less than twenty thousand persons between Liberty and Smithfield streets. Three thousand men, wearing white capes and caps, carrying swinging torches and transparencies, moved in two lines facing each other, with a dense mass of men behind them.
>
> Again:
>
> "The Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Central Club, the Workingmen's Greeley, Brown and Buckalew Club, and the clubs from each of the eleven wards in the city joined in the procession, which reached further than the eye could see. Over 20,000 persons were in line. Three bands of music discoursed patriotic airs, rockets and Roman candles and balls shot far up into the heavens, Turkish red, white and blue sulphur fires burned from upper windows and the roofs of houses, and altogether the scene was the most soul-inspiring one. On Wood street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, large flags spanned the street. The street there was [illegible] before the arrival of the processionists, and every window in the hotel were crowded with the wealth and beauty of Pittsburgh, while gentlemen occupied every available space commanding a view."

The enthusiastic writer, however, punctures this bladder when he says in another place that this tremendous crowd when in procession was "at least half a mile long." In contrast with the GREELEY reception the Soldiers' Convention the day before was nothing—simply a dead failure. And the writer runs the parallel in other respects as follows:

> "The number of arrests made while the Convention was in session far out-number the records of any preceding week, which shows that the Grant and Hartranft men are good subjects for the police courts. Last night there was not a drunken man to be seen in Pittsburgh. The enthusiasm for Greeley was genuine, and not purchased or encouraged by whisky."

Republicans of Pittsburgh, of Allegheny county! What say you to such lying, in the name of GREELEY and BUCKALEW?

The simple truth concerning Mr. GREELEY'S reception is, only three clubs, numbering not to exceed one hundred each, bearing torches, were out, and the entire procession did not occupy longer than ten minutes passing a given point; and it may be added that pickpockets were particularly active during the speaking. A number of curious-minded Republicans were compelled to stand forced contributions to considerable amounts—but whether for the benefit of "the cause" or individual supporters, we have no precise information.

CARL SCHURZ.

Energetic and persevering efforts have been and are put forth to make Mr. SCHURZ'S reception this evening an imposing display, and they are quite likely to be successful. We need hardly say, however, that the demonstration will afford no indication of the actual strength of the Liberal party in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The effect of the German Senator's fame as a speaker has been to awaken a very general curiosity to hear him discourse, a curiosity which is not confined to any one nationality or party. Then our German fellow-citizens of all parties are naturally and properly interested in the mere personality of a compatriot whose talents have rendered him so conspicuous. Very many of them will, no doubt, participate in the demonstration of this evening for the mere purpose of paying a fitting compliment to the man who is believed to have done honor to their nationality by his abilities. This recognition is a completely distinct thing from the recognition of Mr. SCHURZ as a wise and safe political guide at the present crisis of our national affairs. No people in the country understand the character of the distinguished Senator more thoroughly than intelligent Germans, or are less imposed upon by his mere intellectual prestige. In fact, they have been most mortified by the mistake of judgment through which Mr. SCHURZ was led to exchange the dignified part of a statesman for the repulsive *rôle* of a mere partisan laboring to avenge his own personal grievances. They also, that is, his German compatriots, are most deeply disgusted with, as they most clearly perceive, the inconsistency of his present course with the views and professions by which he formerly enlisted their respect. Regarding him as the author of the movement in favor of reform, which led to the Cincinnati Convention, they listened with intense interest and sympathy to his denunciations of corruption, and to his prophecies of better times through honest efforts to promote political purity. But when Mr. SCHURZ, after long wavering, finally indorsed the ticket by whose nomination the reform movement was covered with contempt and derision, and then gave his influence to secure the election of the man whose unfitness for the Presidential office he had most positively proclaimed, he ceased to be formidable through any power of controlling the German vote.

A FEW WORDS WITH GRANT MEN.

To elect GREELEY the election of BUCKALEW is absolutely necessary. To accomplish this, all the GREELEY forces have been turned loose on Pennsylvania. They are confident that, if they win here in October, they will win in the nation in November. Hence they are straining every nerve for BUCKALEW, and will continue to do so down to the day of election. They all admit that they will fall without the help of Republicans, for Pennsylvania is a Republican State, and their only hope rests on Republican disaffections. They ask GRANT men to help them, and seem to expect that GRANT men will help them, either by not voting at all or voting for BUCKALEW. If there is a GRANT man who can be induced to do it, he is indeed a specimen of perverted intelligence. To the GRANT man, if there be such a one, who thinks that he can help BUCKALEW, directly or indirectly, and not stab GRANT, we say you labor under a delusion. Shatter the splendid organization which is now battling for victory in October and what do you suppose will be the influence on the November contest? If you beat HARTRANFT in October, how can you expect his beaten forces to save you in November? Let there be an exercise of sense in the case. HARTRANFT men are GRANT men, and there can be success only by GRANT men proving faithful to the HARTRANFT flag. The triumph of BUCKALEW will mean GREELEY'S success; so the triumph of HARTRANT will insure the success of GRANT. Any other reasoning is false, and will prove fatal in application. To GRANT men, therefore, we say: to the front for HARTRANFT. If he is beaten, so are you. This is what the Greeleyites are virtually saying, though so delusively that they hope to see a certain number of GRANT men in Pennsylvania commit political suicide by overreaching themselves.

MR. GREELEY'S PITTSBURGH SPEECH.

Mr. GREELEY'S Pittsburgh speech, wherein he reiterated the declaration which he made at the beginning of the war, and which, seemingly to make sure of placing it on an enduring record, he printed in his own book, that if one or more of the States should will to withdraw from the Union, he would not object—we say his speech in Pittsburgh, containing a repetition of this sentiment, was taken down at the moment by his own reporter, revised by himself, and presented to the press of the country just as it was printed. It naturally raised a whirlwind of indignation, because it was the rankest secession doctrine; and he appears to have been overhauled for the indiscretion of repeating the heresy, so that on his arrival in Cincinnati he rushed before the public again to make an explanation; and in trying to explain Mr. GREELEY is guilty of deliberate misrepresentation when he intimates that he has been misreported. "These remarks," says he, "have been misrepresented—have been, I think, inverted into an expression of present belief and present conviction, that any State has a right to dissolve this Union at its own good pleasure."

We have stated the facts concerning the reporting of the speech—now let us see what were his precise words as they fell from his own lips and afterward approved by himself for publication. They were these:

> "When Lincoln had been elected and this conspiracy for secession began to advance, we Republicans were told by our own men, and told still more by those out of the circle, 'You must back out of your Republicanism, you must surrender your opposition to the extension of slavery or consent to a great civil war.' This they said was the only alternative—bloodshed and devastation over the whole country, or you shall surrender the principles on which you have just carried the election. I was one of those who said 'No, there is no such alternative.' I denied that the great majority of the Southern people were against the Union. I demanded that there should be an open, free discussion, that Southern people might have an honest, unterrified, unconstrained vote, and, if they approved, IF THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH SAID THEY WANTED DISUNION, I WOULD CONSENT TO IT. I knew they would not. I knew that the great majority of the Southern people would have voted as they actually did that winter, not for secession, but for clinging to the Union [cheers]; *and now, to-day, if the nation were to be imperiled, and there were just two modes of saving it, to trust the chances of civil war, or the chances of a free vote of the Southern people, I* WOULD VERY GREATLY PREFER TO TAKE THE LATTER CHANCE THAN THE FORMER."

Is there any room for misconceiving Mr. GREELEY'S meaning? It is another form of expressing the sentiment of 1861; that is, if one or more of the States of the Union should desire to secede, for his part he would be for letting the dissatisfied depart in peace, and that under no circumstances would he use force, or go to war to preserve the Union. This is Mr. GREELEY'S original ground. In Pittsburgh he struck it naturally and held to it firmly. Angered by the presence of fifty thousand Union soldiers here, he spoke from the fullness of his heart when he gave new utterance to the heresy, as also he did when he denounced the soldiers for coming together to renew their allegiance to the principles for which they so successfully fought.

If the speech was a bid for the support of the unreconciled South, or if it was merely the renewal of the expression of what would be his course as President in case of another emergency, it is equally to his shame; and any attempt on his part at denial or explanation only intensifies the feeling of indignation and disgust which it at the time created.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A movement is on foot in New York looking to an early abolition of the usury laws in that State. As preventives of usury those laws have been thoroughly tested, and have proved not only useless, but positively injurious to the business interests of the community.

The Congress of old Catholics has convened in session at Cologne. The attendance of delegates is very considerable, and the opening proceedings are witnessed and assisted by dignitaries of the Protestant churches of England and the United States, were of a very animated character. The most important consequences may result to the civilizations of the world from this congregation of the modern Council of Cologne.

Boston's highest judicial tribunal has decided that it is not burglary to enter a house through a window which is left unfastened, forasmuch as it is the duty of citizens to make their doors secure.

A mysterious horse disease has broken out in various parts of the South. The symptoms are, first a kind of dullness and disposition to lay down; then the horse greatly weakens and in a few hours drops; if raised he will eat, but is too weak to raise his head. In about twenty-four hours it generally proves fatal.

Wind mills to raise water for irrigation purposes are coming into use on the St. John's river, in Florida.

A German in New York drove a long nail to the head in his skull, but failed to hit anything inside, and the spike was withdrawn without injury.

A citizens' committee of twenty-five has been created in Chicago to aid the city authorities in the prompt arrest, speedy trial and sure punishment of criminals, lawlessness, robbery, and even murder, having become alarmingly frequent in that city, and the police and courts having proved powerless to stay the evil.

We are said to be too practical and prosaic over here; but what shall we say of the practical nature shown by our foreign friends, who recently knocked down the chateau of William the Conqueror, on the coast of Normandy, to be used for kindling wood? This chateau was not only the home of William, but it was once the prison of Richard Coeur de Leon.

San Francisco is in a ferment concerning railroad subsidies. The majority of the voters of the city petitioned for a grant of ten millions of dollars for the projected Atlantic and Pacific road, but the city Council refused to entertain the proposition; in lieu thereof, they have passed an order to submit to vote a proposition to grant subsidies of two and a half millions to the Central Pacific, ten millions to the San Francisco and Colorado road, and other amounts to the Northern Pacific and Santa Cruz railroads.

The returns from the Department of Agriculture indicate that but ninety-three per cent. of the average cotton crop may be expected this year, owing principally to the ravages of the worm.

The latest reports from England and Ireland give comparatively favorable accounts of the potato crop, and much exaggeration on the reported failure appears to have been made.

Oregon proposes to dispense with grand juries. There has been considerable dissatisfaction with this system of indictment, especially throughout the West, but no effective substitute for it seems yet to have been devised.

Quite a large and influential American colony has established itself in Hamburg. They have quite a respectable club and entertain now and then among the meslves in true American style, especially in summer, when the city is particularly attractive and brilliant.

PERSONAL.

It is published in Washington that Senator Sumner has applied for a divorce from his wife on the ground of desertion.

One, George Woodruffe, was, the other day, a dirty, greasy, impecunious dishwasher, at a fourth-class San Francisco restaurant—to-day he is a millionaire—a six millionaire, in fact. One day, while reading a morning paper, his attention was attracted to an advertisement heading in full capitals, stating that one of his name would find it to his advantage to address a certain party in New York. The name was familiar to him, and he concluded to answer the advertisement. He did so, giving his address, and in due time received a letter stating that his uncle had died in New York, leaving property to the amount of $6,000,000, to which the deceased had willed to him. He was astounded, and could hardly believe that the news was true until it was confirmed. Upon its confirmation he left all his former employers and forsaking the sacred precincts of the kitchen he donned a new raiment and departed for his estate in New York.

There is nothing like having a high value set upon what a man takes pains to write, and Mr. Nathaniel Niles, ex-Speaker of the New Jersey Legislature, must feel particularly complimented by having a single newspaper article of his estimated at the enormous figure of $5,000,000. That is the handsome amount for which the New Jersey Railroad Company has brought suit against him, the charge being that an article which Mr. Niles contributed to the *Nation* damaged the aforesaid corporation to that extent.

The poet Tennyson is making great preparations for the reception of Walt. Whitman.

The Miss Huse lately shot by a Polish student at Geneva, for refusing to marry him, proves to be a daughter of the late W. W. Huse, of "Hawkswood," Newburyport. It is a singular coincidence that the father of Hawkswood and the present owner, one a United States official and the other on a tour, who are both in Europe, have both been victims there of persecution by monomaniacs inflicted with the matrimonial fever.

Mr. Ying Ying, Yale '64, has made arrangements in New Haven, Conn., for the education of the thirty boys and girls who have recently arrived in this country to pursue the study of English. They are to be placed in private families for the present. Where they will receive domestic care and instruction in the rudimentary branches.

Miss Lottie Grant, who weighs four hundred and eighty-two pounds, is on exhibition at a west-ern fair, and a crazy paragraphist says that though she does not hold office, her position is a fat one.

The arrest of Edmond About appears likely to become a serious matter. At any rate, the spark is being well fanned by French popular indignation, and it is impossible to say how great a flame may not be kindled.

Prince Bismarck is occupying his leisure time in writing his autobiography. The prince is by no means indifferent to what the world thinks about him, and has formed an extensive and well arranged collection of all the books, pamphlets and articles in reviews and journals that have been published respecting him: as well those that condemn his policy as those that have been favorable to it.

CAMPAIGN SONG.

Tune: *"Champagne Charli—"*

BY D. CORNELIUS.

Come sing, come sing a song, my boys,
In rhyme present to view,
The notions of the "Ins," and "Outs."
And what they wish to do:
They've been hob-nobbing a long time,
And got things fixed "just so,"
I tell they'll wake up in blank surprise
To find the thing won't go.

CHORUS.—For General Grant will just walk out,
The Presidential track as before,
And Henry Wilson, the true and tried:
Will over the Senate with grace preside,
While Hartranft, the valiant and pure,
Will be elected Governor:
Then shout for the ticket, hip, hurrah, boys,
The ticket of the "tried" and the "true."

The Liberals, poor dupes, will see,
About the time they're through,
'Tis a sharp Democratic trick,
To run in Buckalew,
And then poor Greeley will fall short,
He will "know something" then,
Of how it pays to gobble dirt,
With Tammany's venal clan.

CHORUS.—For General Grant will just walk o'er, etc.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

A Card from Hon. G. W. Scofield.

[From the Erie dispatch.]

Judge Scofield has been absent from home for two weeks on a stumping tour through the northern and eastern counties of the State. When the article charging him and certain other members of Congress with corruptly receiving stock in the company called the "Credit Mobilier" appeared in the New York *World*, copied from the *Sun*, I. S. Alden, Esq., of Warren, chairman of the Republican County Committee, addressed a letter to Judge Scofield, at Honesdale, Pa., calling his attention to the publication in question. In reply Mr. Alden has received the following:

TROY, PA., September 14, 1872.

I. S. ALDEN, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 8th inst. reached me here. I have not seen the *World* nor any paper containing the charge you allude to, but I understand that I and others in Congress in 1867-68 are accused of receiving stock of a company called the "Credit Mobilier," as an inducement or reward for passing certain legislation favorable to the Union Pacific Railroad. The charge is utterly untrue so far as I am concerned. I believe I have opposed every measure introduced in Congress in the interest of this railroad corporation. If I have not, the exceptional instance now escapes my recollection.

While I am aware of no valid reason why any person might not hold stock in the company referred to, who came by it honestly, the truth is I never owned, in any shape or form, a share or cent of it.

Yours truly,

G. W. SCOFIELD.

Accident to Gen. Allen.

The Erie *Dispatch*, of Friday, says: At four P. M. yesterday, Gen. Allen, our candidate for Auditor General, while stepping on the cars at the depot to go to his home in Warren, missed his footing—on account of the pressure of the crowd on the platform—and fell under. One of his feet was crushed, but how badly we could not learn. The general was taken to a private house, where he received surgical attendance. He left for home on the seven P. M. train, in care of a number of friends. We trust the injury may not be serious, though it will probably keep him on crutches for some time, as his services in the campaign are too valuable for him to be cooped up at home. His many, many warm friends will not permit his interests to suffer while he is temporarily a prisoner at his residence.

The Vienna Exposition is beginning to attract a good deal of attention among our manufacturers and inventors, as the advantages of exhibiting there become more apparent.

Half Alive.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of langor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to mix afterwards into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capability to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

PURE WHITE LEAD,

Pure White Lead, Flaxseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Paints of all kinds, Spirm and Whale Oils.

Pure White Lead, Flaxseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Paints of all kinds, Sperm and Whale Oils, And at the Lowest Prices, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store.
No. 84 Market street.

Where also may be obtained the Purest Drugs and Medicines, selected particularly for family use; also Pure Wines and Brandies, guaranteed genuine, for medicinal purposes.

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COCHINEAL, "HONDURAS."
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OIL, ROSE, "PURE."

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Corner First avenue and Wood street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid the 1st days of May and November, compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. E. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

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OF
FALL AND WINTER
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Invites Special Attention to their FALL OPENING, which will be found Unusually Attractive in Variety, Style, Quality and Price.

Black Dress Silks of the very best makes.
Plain Dress Silks in all the new Fall shades.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks, and Figures.
Irish and French Poplins in great variety
Cashmeres, Drade France, Birettes, Empress Cloths, Cretonnes all Widths.
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AMERICAN
Building and Loan Association
OF PITTSBURGH.

Chartered September 3d, 1872, organized permanently Tuesday evening, September 10th, 1872, by meeting the following Board of Officers and Directors:

President—JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.
Secretary—WM. G. MCCANDLESS.
Treasurer—HARRY DARLINGTON.

DIRECTORS.

Addison Arthur,	John M. Conroy,
D. Curry,	Washington Jarvis,
John Morrow,	Henry Moyer,
James W. Lake,	George Falkenstein,
D. F. Reighard,	S. A. Will,
S. A. Congraves,	Emanuel DeRoy,
	T. C. Clarkson.

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Initiation Fee—25 cents on each share of Stock.

Fortnightly Installments 50 cents on each share of stock.

No preferred class of Stockholders.

All Stockholders share equally in the Profits.

Members can Withdraw at any time with share of the Profits.

Borrowers can in this way use money at the Old Rate of Six per cent. per Annum.

This is the only way in which Borrowers can share in the interest paid by themselves.

Homesteads may be acquired by paying a little more than Ordinary Rents.

Members only are directly Benefitted.

The best and safest way to accumulate money.

A limited amount of Stock is yet unsold, and can be had by calling very soon on Wm. G. McCandless, 91 Fourth avenue, Harry Darlington, 110 First avenue, R. Curry, 2 and 4 Sixth street, G. A. Sprecher, M. D., 299 Penn avenue, or any member of the Board of Managers. For further particulars, and also for Stock, call on THOMAS HINDMAN, Solicitor for the Association, No. 87 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
Secretary, WM. G. MCCANDLESS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WILLIAM R. READ

Becomes a member of our firm from this date. The style of the firm will remain unchanged.

J. L. READ & SON.

Pittsburgh, September 17, 1872.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
LEMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
CHARLES ALBRIGHT.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.
WILLIAM D. FORTEN.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Almey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
EBENEZER MCJUNKIN.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
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DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
(FOR BOARDERS ONLY).

Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 4th. Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Practical Sciences, the Classics and English. For Circulars apply to CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

Col. THEO. HYATT,
PRESIDENT P. M. A.

BROOKS'S SEMINARY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
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Special Preparatory Course for
VASSAR COLLEGE.

Is delightfully located in the finest city on the Hudson river. Buildings and Furniture New.
Send for Record of 1871-72.
MARY B. JOHNSON, Principal.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
62 GRANT STREET.

The next Session of this School will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH.
The Music Department will be under the direction of Prof. B. ROHKOCK.
For information or admission apply to the Rector,
REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

ALLEGHENY FEMALE SEMINARY,
COR. MONTGOMERY AVE. AND SANDUSKY ST.

The Fall Session of this School will open MONDAY, September 9. Catalogues giving particulars can be had at the Book Stores of J. T. Shinkle, Agent, or Rev. Johnston, can be made after August 30.
HANNAH E. DAVIS, }
EMMA E. HAZLETT, } Principals.

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A Select Boarding and Day School; beautifully situated; healthful location; careful and thorough teaching; accessible from all points by Railroad. Will Reopen SEPTEMBER 11th, 1872. References: Bishop Bowman and Clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh. For Circulars apply to the Principal.
MRS. O. E. SMYTHE.

FALL STYLES
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS.
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
Lowest Prices.
R. H. PALMER'S
Hat House.

DAILY PRICE LIST.
H. & A. C. Van Beil,
"THE WINE MERCHANTS."
1,310 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Prices of Champagne. (In Currency.)

Ernest Irroy, Carte Blanche	19 50
Ernest Irroy, Special Extra Dry	22 25
Piper Heidsick	22 25
G. H. Mumm's Dry Verzenay, Depot in Philad'a	22 25
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry	22 25
L. Roederer, Dry Schreider	22 25
L. Roederer, Dry Sillery	22 25
L. Roederer, Imperial	27 75
L. Roederer, Carte Blanche	30 00
Dry Monopole	24 25
Napoleon Cabinet	24 25
Veuve Clicquot	28 00

Having just received invoices of Fine Goods, purchased for cash, from their very large houses in France and Germany, we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

Price lists of all our Goods sent on application.

Direct Importers of Jas. Hennessy and Martell Brandies, Pemartin Sherries, Sandeman & Co. Port Wines, Barton & Guestier Clarets and Olive Oils. D. Leiden, Hock and Moselle Wines, &c., &c.

NEW STOCK. FALL TRADE, 1872-73.

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Clocks
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
G. B. BARRETT & CO.,
NO. 60 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,
(OPPOSITE MUSEUM.)

Caps,
Capes,
Torches
Flags,
Lanterns, &c.
JOHN W. PITTOCK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FLAGS, BANNERS AND
CAMPAIGN EQUIPMENTS,
76 Fifth Avenue, Opposite Postoffice.

NOTICE.

Having disposed of our entire stock of
Groceries and Liquors
TO
MILLER, FORCE & CO.,

Our office in the future will be found at the Rooms of the Artisan's Insurance Company, corner of Wood and Third streets, (second floor—entrance on Third street,) where parties knowing themselves indebted will please make payment, and those having claims against us will present them for payment.

WM. MILLER & CO.,

DRY GOODS.
GRAND
EXPOSITION!
Dress Goods
AND
DRY GOODS.
FALL, 1872.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
EXTRAORDINARY
BARGAINS.

MORRIS P. MILLER. W. H. FORSE. C. B. FORSE.
Miller, Forse & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. MILLER & CO.,
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MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 and 223
Liberty Street, Cor. Seventh,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Superior Wines,
LIQUORS
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GROCERIES!
AND DEALERS IN
Old Monongahela Whiskies and
Very Superior Old Cabinet.

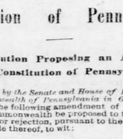
We are now receiving direct from EPERNAY, FRANCE
MOET & CHANDON'S
Brown Sparkling Champagne
WHITE DRY CHAMPAGNE,
EXTRA SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE,
EXTRA DRY VERZENAY,
Which, with our Stock of
Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial and Green Seal Piper and Charles Heidsick

Make our assortment of FINE CHAMPAGNES very desirable to those desiring GENUINE GOODS at Reasonable Prices. We also offer very old superior Harmony Mannasila and Otard Dupuy Brandies, White and Red Port, Blandy Reserve Madeira, Blanddinburg and other Choice Hennessy & Co. Rock Wines. Pure Grape J uice. Nicho. Madeira, California and Catawba.

Sparkling Wines,
Koester and Crown Burgundy Port Wines; Crown and Isabella Sherry Wines.

FINE OLD BRANDIES,
In Wood and Glass: Rums, Gins, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Cordials, etc., etc., together with English and Scotch Ales, in Barrels and Bottles, all of which we offer at Low Figures.

221 and 223 Liberty Street.
Fall and Winter Carriages.
ESTABLISHED 1846.
Wm. D. Rogers & Co



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THIRTEENTH AND PARRISH STREETS
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RETIRED.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
1,009 AND 1,011 CHESTNUT STS.,
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Koll's Patent Improved Wrought and Cast Iron Furnaces,
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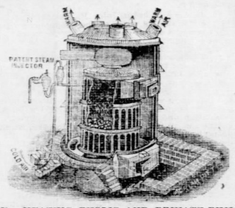

For HEATING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS. *Requires attention but once in twenty-four hours*, is economical in fuel, and with WELDON'S PATENT STEAM INJECTOR produces a most healthful atmosphere. Also Manufacturers of KOLL'S PATENT ENTERPRISE FAMILY COOKING RANGE, and Wrought and Cast Iron COOKING RANGES, PARLOR TABLES, CARVING TABLES, COFFEE URNS, BROILERS, WAFFLE and LAUNDRY STOVES, &c., for Hotels Restaurants, &c.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT
TO THE
Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RITNER,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two,
JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872. }

JOS. HORNE & CO.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
ARE NOW OPENING
Extensive Lines
OF
Wholesale House,
AND WOULD INVITE THE
SPECIAL ATTENTION
OF
Close Cash Trade
To Their Assortment,
WHICH FOR
EXTENT,
VARIETY
And PRICES
IS UNSURPASSED

The following certificate from that justly eminent and world renowned

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. KEES,
C. G. MANFULL, W. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage S's at 90 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage, Turtle Creek Division, 6's at 86 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 21, 1872.

The New York bank statement, received by wire this afternoon, shows a decline all through the report.

The deposits are down $8,418,200. Gold has decreased $387,700; legal tenders $3,638,600, making a decrease of reserve of $5,029,300. The falling off in deposits calls for a decreased reserve of $2,104,500, so that the banks are weaker than last week by $1,921,750. Although they have lost eight millions of deposits they have called in but $3,800,000 of their loans.

The banks are so close to the line of legal reserve that they can afford little relief to the money strangled market and while they are holding abundant funds to prevent any "corner" in greenbacks, they must hold their hands and see a clique of spectators derange the whole financial machinery of the country. In this connection, we clip the following from the *Bulletin:*

"The periodical spasms of stringency arise wholly from our system of reserves; as all the London panics are caused by the reserve regulations of the Bank of England. The reserves are designed to provide against a season of panic and to protect the wants of the community at the most critical periods and when assistance is most necessary; and not from protective purposes or notebolders, their policy is, through restricting credit facilities in periods of extreme need, to cause failures and property of indirectly injure both those classes, and cause losses to the banks which impair their ability to meet the demands of their depositors. It is not possible to instance any case in which panic has been averted through bank reserves—but we could have averted ten which have happened in Wall street within the last five years, through the banks having in per cent. of their resources withheld by law from public use.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115½	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112½	112¾
10-40s	107¾	108¼
New 5s	109¾	109¾
Gold	113¼	113¼
Currency 6s	118½	118½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114
United States 6-20s of 1861	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	108¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Currency Factus	118½

—The following opinion of the acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under date of September 14th, 1872, on the stamp duties, has been handed to us. The letter says: "The only papers subject to stamp duties after the 30th instant are such bank checks, drafts or orders as now require a two cent stamp. This includes all checks, drafts and orders, inland bills and foreign bills, drawn singly or in sets of two, payable *at sight or on demand,* when drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company for *any amount,* and when drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations for any sum exceeding ten dollars. Time drafts issued after the present month will be exempt.

It will be seen that according to the above decision of Acting Commissioner Charles Chesley, that the old law is to be followed as regards merchant drafts, and is in direct opposition to the opinion we gave of the meaning of the language of the act of July 6th, 1872. We again quote section 30:

"That on and after the first day of October, 1872, all the taxes imposed by stamps under the act approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed, *excepting only the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts or orders.*"

It seems to us the plain meaning of the act is "bank checks, (bank) drafts or (bank) orders," and that merchant drafts will yet be exempt under a more liberal ruling of the Department.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 21, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	115½	114	113½	114	113½
Canton	----	60	----	60	----
Western Union Tel	----	83½	----	83½	----
Quicksilver	69¾	69	69¾	69	69¾
Pacific Mail	----	34	----	34	----
Adams Express	----	60	----	60	----
Wells, Fargo Express	----	90	----	90	----
American Express	----	57	----	57	----
United States Express	----	45	----	45	----
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
New York Central scrip	----	----	----	----	----
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading	----	102	----	102	----
Michigan Central	----	94	94	94	94
Michigan Southern	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Illinois Central	----	114	----	114	----
Cleveland and Pittsburg	----	92	----	92	----
Chicago and Northwest	72	72	72	72	72
Do. preferred	----	85	----	85	----
Rock Island	110	109¾	110	109¾	110
St. Paul	39	39	39	39	39
Do. preferred	75	75	75	75	75
Wabash	50	50	50	50	50
Do. preferred	----	----	----	----	----
Fort Wayne	94	95	94	94	94½
Ohio and Mississippi	45	45	45	45	45
Chicago and Alton	----	----	----	----	----
Do. preferred	----	115	----	115	----
Boston, Hartford & Erie	----	11	----	11	----
Harlem	----	114	----	114	----
New Jersey Central	----	103	----	103	----
Union Pacific	36½	36¾	36½	36¾	36½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	87½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	65¾
Phila. and Erie	25½	North Penn'a R. R.	49
Lehigh Navigation	59	United Cos of N. J.	124½
Catawissa	44	Schuylkill Navigat'n	14¼
Oil Creek & Alley R.	34½	Reading	56¾

Ex-dividend.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

September 21—Market opened quiet, with only a moderate demand, but during the last three days has been more active. Under the improved demand prices are firmer, with disposition to hold for higher prices.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 21.—Cotton dull and prices a shade lower; low middling 19½@19¾c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 21.—Cotton demand fair at lower rates, with little offering; middling 19½@19¾c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, September 21.—Cotton quiet and mild; good ordinary 18½c; low middling 17½@18c; middling 19½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, September 21.—Cotton steady; ordinary 16½c; good ordinary 18½@18¾c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, September 21.—Cotton dull and tending lower; middling 19c; good ordinary 18c; ordinary 16½c; ordinary tinged 15½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, September 21.—Cotton quiet; ordinary 16½c; good ordinary 18½c; low middling 19½@19¾c; middling 20c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 21.—Tobacco firm; sales 25 hhds. Bagging steady and demand light, with prices unchanged. Cotton inquiring downward; low middling 19½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾.

NEW YORK, September 21, 1872—P. M.

MONEY.

Moneywas easy, and rates declined from 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold in the morning, and from 2½ to 7 per cent. this afternoon.

BANK STATEMENT.

Following is a statement showing the condition of the banks at the close of business to-day:

Loans, decrease	$3,805,900
Specie, decrease	387,700
Legal tenders, decrease	3,638,600
Deposits, decrease	8,418,200
Circulation, increase	41,700

EXCHANGE.

Sterling was dull and lower, the rate being 107½.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 114, declined to 113¾, rallied to 114¼, and closed at 113¾. Loans were made at from 1 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Specie shipments for the week were $418,258.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government certs were dull at the rate following:

U. S. 6s, 1881, reg.	115	5-20s, 1867
U. S. 6s, 1881	115½	5-20s, 1868
5-20s, 1862, bid	114	10-40s, reg. bid
5-20s, 1864, bid	114½	10-40s, bid
5-20s, 1865, bid	114¾	Currency 6ses
5-20s, 1865, new	113½	New 5's certs

STATE BONDS.

Following are the figures at which this class of securities are held:

Tennessees, old	72½	South Carolinas, July
Tennessees, new	72	South Carolinas, April

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks are quiet and firm. In the morning there was a decline of from ¼ to ½ per cent. in the general list, but late in the afternoon the market rallied, and prices advanced from ¼ to 2 per cent. Pacific Mail, Western Union Telegraph, New York Central and Union Pacific rallied in the afternoon, the former advancing from 49¾ to 51, and Canton from 91 to 94. The week closes on a quiet market. All the corners have been broken except in Erie, and it is uncertain whether that has been abandoned or not.

Western Union	83½	Cleveland & Pittsburgh
Quicksilver	43½	Northwest common
Adams Express	60	Northwest preferred
Fargo Express	89	Rock Island
American Express	57	Pacific Mail
United States Express	45	St. Paul, preferred
Pacific Mail	34¾	Ohio and Mississippi
New York Central	94	Fort Wayne
Erie	20¾	Illinois Central, Hartford and E
Harlem	113½	Ohio and Mississippi
Michigan Central	94	Michigan Southern
Lake Shore	88¾	C. C. & I. C.
Union Pacific	36½	Pacific land grants
Illinois Central	96	Pacific Inc. bonds

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 21, 1872.

FLOUR—Firm and in good demand, but light offerings restrict sales; good to choice new extras $6 65@6 75; new Minnesotas $7@7 50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet at 81 1½ cash; $1 17½@1 18 seller September; $1 15½@1 15⅝ seller October; $1 14 seller the year; No 3 $1 08¾. Corn quiet at 35⅝@36c for regular fresh; 36@36⅝c seller October. Oats steady at 30½@24½c cash and seller October; rejected 21c. Rye dull at 56½@56¾c cash; 56¾c seller September; 53@54c sel or October.

PROVISIONS—Pork neglected and inactive; nominally $13 75 cash and seller September; $13 25@13 75 for new Lard quiet at 9@9½c; summer 9c. Bulk meats strong and in good demand; sales 500,000 lbs shoulders at 6½c; and 50,000 lbs short rib sides at 9 9-16@9¾c.

WHISKY—Firm, with sales of 1,100 bbls at 90c.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and firm; 15c was paid for barley, and 16½c for wheat, steam.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Cotton in moderate request, middling uplands 19½c; middling Orleans 19¾c; sales 1,200 bales. Flour—Receipts 18,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; superfine Western and State $4 25@4 60; common to fair extra Western and State $4 65@5 00; good to choice do $5 05@5 75; white wheat extra Western $5 75@6 25; extra Ohio $5 45@6 10; St. Louis $5 80@6 25. Rye flour a shade better at $4 10@4 25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 10,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush; opened ½@1c better, but closed weak and lower; No 2 do $1 35@1 36 cash and seller October; No 2 Chicago $1 30@1 31; No 1 white $1 40@1 41; amber winter $1 40@1 41; No 2 red winter $1 30@1 31; white Genesee $1 45@1 50. Oats firm and in fair demand at 56c@57c cash; 57c seller September; 53@54c sel or October. Rye firm at 86@87c. Hay quiet; shipping $1 40@1 45. Hops dull at 12@15c for new crop. Beef quiet and steady. Pork firmer; prime $13 50@14; mess $16 50@17. Lard quiet; steam 9½@9¾c; kettle 9¾@10c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—Cotton steady with a moderate demand; middling 19½c. Flour dull and in fair market trade at $7 50@7 75. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; red $1 04@1 05; white $1 06@1 07. Corn—demand fair and market firm at 69@72. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 39@39½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 69@70c. Barley steady and in moderate demand at 90@95c. Provisions steady and in fair demand. Pork firm and in better demand for the time and prices are advanced to 25c. Shoulders—demand fair and prices have advanced for choice to 25c. Sides—Cheese—demand fair and higher; held at 9½@10c. Lard—demand fair and higher; held at $13 75, with $13 50 bid. Cut meats firm at 6¾@6¾c for shoulders; 9¾@9¾c for sides and quick light; held at 7¾@8c; 9¾@10c. Live hogs unchanged at $4 50@4 90; receipts 1,500. Lard firmer at 9¾@9¾c. Whisky firmer at 90c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The market is less active to-day, but the demand is fair, and a good deal of good light makes of bleached sheetings are in good request, and some sales are made at former prices. Shirtings improving in demand in low and medium grades. Wool flannels for shirtings and dress goods are in fair request and generally unchanged. Foreign goods were quiet to-day, but duplicate orders are arriving freely, and the importers' prices are generally steady. Importations for the week were about $3,250,00.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, September 21.—Cattle—Receipts 1,312. Market quiet and steady for best; dull and weak for others. Fair to choice native steers 2@3 50@4 20, and Texans at $3@3 35. Stockers and feeders 2@3 25@3 50. Good hogs were steady and firm, with sales at 3 60@3 70 for fair to choice, and 3 75@3 90 for prime; 3 40@3 50 common dull and nominal. Shipments 7,901. Sheep—Receipts 597. Market quiet and unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—Hay quiet at $25 00@26 00. Pork firmer; mess held at $14 75. Bacon in active demand—prime sides 9½c; shoulders 6½c; clear sides 8½c; clear 8½c. Lard firmer; tierces held at 9½c. Coffee—ordinary 14@15c; fair 15½@16c; prime 17@18c; sales 1,000 bags, for arrival. Sugar unchanged. Cotton declined; good ordinary 17½c; low mid 19c; middling 19½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 21.—Flour steady, and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and weak at 1c every respect. No 1 white Wabash $1 06; No 2 do $1 06; No 1 white Michigan $1 06; No 2 do $1 04; amber Michigan $1 04@1 04½; seller September and October. Corn steady and in fair demand at 38½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No 1, 26c; No 2, 23@30c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 21.—Flour steady, and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and weak at 1c every respect. No 1 white Wabash $1 06; No 2 do $1 06; No 1 white Michigan $1 06; No 2 do $1 04; amber Michigan $1 04@1 04½; seller September and October. Corn steady and in fair demand at 38½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No 1, 26c; No 2, 23@30c.

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore, Pennsylvania, and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	9,259	421
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12,757	11,294
Total	22,016	11,715

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the various railroads from January to September 14th, for the great four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	87,000	112,000	214,000	207,000
Allegheny Valley Railroad	305,737	420,000	444,003	440,256
Totals	392,441	559,407	523,744	549,798

Saturday.

The market was devoid of animation; prices has undergone no quotable change. Sales were reported at Parker's at 8 39@2 75 ₩ bbl, equal to 6 33½ here. These are what may be termed bed rock.

CRUDE.

The market remains steady. Spot is quiet at 23½@24c; futures are not quoted. Taking the present rate of crude into consideration, these prices make a fair margin.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, September 21.—The *Courier* says: The market is quiet and dull, and no reliable quotations can be given. Buyers and sellers are about apart as to what they will give. We give quotations and sales, but it would be difficult to find parties willing to buy or sell. The market closed unsettled and weak. Following are the quotations:

100 bbls upper road, spot	$2 96
100 bbls upper road, spot	2 97½
Lots bbls upper road, spot	3 00
Lots bbls upper road, spot	3 00
Lots bbls Oil City, spot	2 97½

NEW YORK, September 21—Closing the 20th.—Crude 24c bid, 25c asked. Refined quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls at 31c; Refined is entirely nominal, 31@32c. For Philadelphia delivery there is scarcely any demand; sales 1,000 bbls at 31c.

THE VERY LATEST.

GREELEY AT LARGE.

Beyond all Restraint

Tells What He Knows About Finance on 'Change at Cincinnati.

Political Speeches at Newport and Louisville.

Deplores the Ignorance of the Colored People, and Begs Forgiveness for Their Late Oppressors.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—Mr. Greeley was received at the Chamber of Commerce at noon to-day. He entered accompanied by Mayor Davis, S. F. Covington, President of the Chamber, and J. L. Keck. He was introduced by Mr. Covington, and was received with great applause. When quiet was restored he spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce—You will do me the justice to believe that I would not have chosen to appear before you as an Editor, or, for so it seems to you, with regard to matters which you must understand better, perhaps, than I. I am here because I am asked to be here, and being here I propose to make to you a few suggestions, which I trust will have a practical bearing. I fully coincide in that view as to business men, and that thinks a business man, and that whatever is said by us, at any rate, must be very brief. To plunge at once, then, into the middle of the subject, I am one of those who do not feel entirely satisfied with the financial and commercial condition, and the prospects of our country. I do not believe it was just, secured very abundant harvests—one that we have just secured—one of unexampled yield, and that these are a very important elements in our commercial prosperity. I realize that we have a currency quite abundant in its volume, and acceptable at par over the whole country. We have many elements to our credit, and that these seem to be also elements of great strength, and just there seem to be also elements of weakness which do not to my judgment, bode well for the future. You will bear me witness that for the last three years I have never indulged more of a confident tone than I have in the past. I realize that we have a currency quite commercial prosperity. I realize that we have a currency quite abundant in its volume, and acceptable at par over the whole country. We have many elements to our credit, and that these seem to be also elements of great strength, and just there seem to be also elements of weakness which do not to my judgment, bode well for the future. You will bear me witness that for the last three years I have never indulged more of a confident tone than I have in the past